Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered Jan-uary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

old at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by 1all-50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; 2.50 for six months; \$1.30 for three

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, in

cluding Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month. SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by

Carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH.

\$1.00 a year. All Unsigned Communications will be

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Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903.

819 East Broad Street.

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MR. GRAVES' SPEECH.

Mr. John Temple Graves, the Georgia orator, made a great speech at Chautauqua on Tuesday last, as reported in full in The Times-Dispatch of resterday on the negro problem and its solution. Mr. Graves brought the whole subject fairly and fully before his northern audience, and the audience was all the more impressed because the North is now face to face with the negro problem on its own account. He paid a beautiful tribute to southern womanhood and southern chivalry, and made his audience understand why it is that southern white mer are so intolerant of the unmentionable crime which negro brutes commit.

Coming finally to speak of lynching as a punishment for this crime, Mr. Graves, while admitting that lynching was an archistic, declared that it was the only means of holding the negro brute in check, as he did not fear, but rather liked, a trial which made him conspicuous, and an execution which made him in his own estimation a sort of hero. Mr. Graves declared, moreover, that without lynching this crime would be enormously

We do not believe that lynching is the remedy for anything. He may be right in saying that there would be more cases of criminal assault if the negro did not stand in dread of the mob, although that is mere guesswork.

But however that may be, everybody knows that lynching is demoralizing, even when the method of taking off is the rope and brutalizing when the victim is burned at the stake in the presence of thousands of people. Nobody thinks that lynching or even burning at the stake is too severe punishment for these negro devils, but we must face the fact that such sucptacles react upon the white race and make a had matter worse. It is this phase of the lynching question that white men must consider. We cannot ourselves be brutal without brutalizing ourselves

Mr. Graves discussed other remedles which have been suggested time and again, all of which he finally discarded a makeshifts, and said that the only solu tion of the negro problem was complete

In saying this he came near to the true solution, but not quite. In one sense there is complete separation in the South. There is no mixing of the races in a social way We have separate schools and separate churches, separate lodging places and separate cars. We keep the races as much apart as possible, for we havefound that sure to bring on serious trouble. This, say nothing of the instinct of the associating upon any terms of equality with the negro. But this is not a remedy for so long as the negroes live in the same country with the whites the negro. problem is ever present-politically, se cially and in every way.

The sure remedy is banishment.

By this we do not mean the banishmen necessarily of all negroes. Some contend that the good negro is as much a problem as the bad negro, but we do not assent to trouble. The negro who works faithfull and conducts himself in a genteel manner. whether he be on the farm or elsewhere is getting along well and is giving the whites little or no concern. The trouble all comes from the bad negro, and if we could get rid of the bad negro we would in a great degree get rid of the

The United States government has many islands in its present possessions, and if it should select one or more of these as a place of refuge for negro convicts it would take the first step and a most important step, and a most efficient step in solving the problem. Banishment would hot do for negroes convicted of a capital with according to the existing law. But other crimes, great and small, banish-

If we should send away every negro convicted of crime, save those who should be executed according to law. We should soon rid the land of the bad negroes, and with the bad negroes out of the way, it would be a simple matter to deal with the

a sure about that objection. It has been

have managed to accomplish this in spite of the Constitution. But we are not discussing the legal aspect, we are talking about a remedy, and if the people of the nited States should adopt this remedy it would be a simple mat-ter to make the Constitution conform.

Again, it will be objected that such a measure would be harsh and revolutionary. Of course it would it would be so harsh and so revolutionary that The Times-Dispatch is unwilling to commit itself to it. The remedy is not to be anplied except as a last resort, when all else has falled. But as a cold-blooded proposition, it is a remedy that is sure.

CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS.

In the August number of the Century Magazine there is an instructive article "Wesley's Days of Triumph," by Professor C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan Mr. Wesley's influence on the politica considered by many to be entirely proper the duty. It was not thought immoral as everybody did it, but Mr. Wesley told his people plainly that they must put this abomination away or they would see his face no more. "The records of the excise show," says the writer, "that smuggling thereafter almost ceased or the Cornish coast. So, too, the universal practice of bribery at elections Mr. Wes ley denounced as impossible for a Christian man; he had the satisfaction to learn in many instances that members of his nocletles would not even eat or drink at the expense of the men for whom they voted, and that the Methodists came to be recognized as almost the only incor cuptible class of voters in England.

That is something for the Methodists to be proud of, and we wish that there were more John Wesleys in this day and generation. We do not believe in mixing politics with religion, but it is the duty of a religious man to mix his religion tho-roughly with his politics, to make his recreed his guide in his political conduct. Something may be done by law to purify our politics, to prevent cheating and bribery and other forms of cor ruption, but if there is to be a genuine reform it must be brought about by the people themselves, and not by the law. At least, the people must see to it that the laws against such practices are rigidly enforced.

First of all, the candidates themselves should obey the law in the spirit and in the letter. They should refuse absolutely to use any money or any other means contrary to law in securing votes. If they will do this there will be no bribe-taking, for there can be no bribetaking without bribe-giving. If the candidates will not do this, if they insist upon using doubtful means, it is the duty of all righteous voters to refuse to support them. The righteous voters of the State of Virginia are largely in the majority, and if they will, they may have only righteous men in office. It is their own affair, and if they elect corrupt men it is their own fault.

The trouble is that many righteous voters do not attend nominating conventions or primaries, do not take the pains to find out the moral standing of candidates, do not take the pains to get the best. In pursuing such a course they are leaving undone those things which they ought to do, which in a case like this is scarcely less reprehensible than doing those things which they ought not to do. It is almost as bad for the righteous voters, through neglect, to allow corrupt men to get into office as it is for them to support corrupt men at the polls. is the duty of every qualified voter to vete and do his best to put good men into office. If he falls to do his best in this direction, he falls short of his duty, and neglect of a bounden duty is the next thing to committing a positive wrong.

RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

It was stated in our news columns yesterday that in the Fairfield District of Henrico county six candidates for the office of constable will run a foot race for

That is one way of deciding an election. contest and in some instances it is a very good way. A constable should be times to run down offenders, and it is anything approaching social mixing is always better to catch 'em than to shoot 'em. If our policemen had plenty of leg and would exercise it upon occasion, more fleeing oriminals would be captured and the captives would not be so often perforated, as is now the case.

Leg talent is also a good possession for collectors of taxes. If they had plenty of it and exercised conscientiously, there would be more money in the State treasury and less work for the collector of delinquent taxes.

But it will not do to push the method too far. In some offices leg talent is not t sine qua non, nor to be desired above certain qualities of mind or heart, and in such cases the simplet candidate would not necessarily make the best offier. Such contests would often be unequal and unfair. In the case of United States Senator, we take it, that Governor Montague and Senator Martin would be pretty well matched. The Governor may have some advantage in stride, but he is perhaps handicapped in the matter avoirdupois. Moreover, Senator Martn that when there is work to be done by himself and others at any place, he i one of the first to arrive. But for all that, there are base-ball players who could give either of these candidates two laps and the go and fetch up ahead in a

walk. Nor would it do to put the Hon. Grover Cleveland in a foot race with Judge ment would settle the matter for the Parker, Mr. Cleveland usually takes his recreation in a fishing boat, which does not tend to develop leg talent, while Judge Parker strengthens the muscles of his legs and increases his stride by tramping over his farm,

There is one candidate, however, who would welcome this strenuous way of winning a nomination. We have aiready would be "inconstitutional." We are not is an all-round athletic racer, and be intended that it is unconstitutional to fore him, if opportunity were offered, revent a certain class of negroes from We know of no Republican whose name oting, but in some of the States they has been mentioned who, in a foot race,

could not keep Mr. Roosevelt from kicking sand in his eyes. Such a contest would and even if the course should be covered with stumps and stones and tangled briars, it would not be as difficult for this mighty man of valor as the political way which is beset with tariff schedules, financial bills, trusts and negroes.

The report of the Henrico contest will be read with keen interest at Oyster Bay and will probably cause a certain distinguished gentleman at that place to put on his bathing suit and take a sprint up the beach and back.

DEATH OF REV. MR. RAN-DOLPH.

We are deeply grieved to hear of the death of the Rev. Buckner Magill Randolph, the beloved rector of Emanuel Episcopal Church, in Henrico county.

He came from a distinguished family, his brother being the bishop incumbent of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, and he was worthy of the honored name he bore. He was a gentleman by birth and education and a noble gentleman in all his ways. He was a Christian gentleman and a consecrated minister of God, hon oring his calling, loving his work and giving the best that was in him for God, for his church and for humanity.

As preacher, he was carnest and devout preaching the gospel in purity and simplicity, holding up the cross and teaching the truth as it is in Jesus. As pastor, he was zealous, affectionate, tender-hearted and sympathetic, comforting and helping the weak-hearted in the spirit of the Lord, sity and tribulation.

The good that such a man did in the course of a long life in the ministry cannot be known here, but the record has been kent in the city of God, and his treasure in heaven is rich and sure.

Our Radford correspondent says that many people in that section of the State fear that they will lose Dr. McBryde from the Blacksburg School If the Board of Visitors of the University offer him the presidency of that institution. There is a strong sentiment in favor of Dr. would accept the presidency of the Uniposition would be offered him.

that the Board of Visitors should attempt to procure the services of a man who is aiready at work in another institution of the State, and who is not an applicant for the position, when there are so many who would gladly take it. But that is the way. It is the desirable man who is always in demand. The man who has shown that he is well suited to one position is apt to be in demand for other positions of the same kind when vacancles occur.

The comments of the Northern press on the case of General Miles continue to amuse us. We find fun in the attacks on the administration for its cruel and coldblooded treatment of the retiring General, and we are not a little amused at the atfused to express regrets at Miles' retirement, and to say he was a great general &c. The following short lines from the Brooklyn Eagle make the ablest defense of the President we have yet seen:

"It was optional with President Roose velt to be officially regretful or personally sincere. He was not officially regretful, for he neither likes-nor dislikes-any one -a little. Casuists can debate the comparative merits of perfunctory hypocrisy and moral veracity.'

Little Grover, Jr., being now able to make much disturbance at night, Grover C., Sr., and his old friend Joseph Jefferson have packed up their balt gourds and other paraphernalia and scooted off to the wilds of Maine, where the bass and the perch fill the waters. A reporter caught them on the wing as they passed through Boston and asked Mr. Cleveland to tell him what he thought of Mr. Bryan's Urbanna speech. "You mustn't bother me now; I am going to the woods," was the only answer the Faber shove could get from the great and only living ex-President of the United States.

The newspapers of Pennsylvania are not satisfied with ridiculing the Pennypacker libel law into inocuous desuctude, but are now organizing a movement to have it stricken from the statute book. That is right. The law is a disgrace to the State, and can never be enforced, but respectable newspapers do not wish to live and move and have their being in open violation of a law, even if it is a disgrace

The plan for a memorial to Henry Ward Beecher is at last taking definite shape in Brooklyn. The association to establish the memorial has been incorporated and a site has been bought on Orango Street, Brooklyn, directly opposite the church, instead of adjoining it, which was first suggested. The building, or, perhaps, buildings, will contain a library and recreation and lecture rooms, in addition to a repository for books, pictures and other things belonging to Henry Ward Beecher and the family.

That report yesterday that the Hon. Pierp. Morgan had invested in another railroad, and that road was the Seaboard Air Line, was too quickly depied to per mit of any fun on change, where the tokesmiths most do congregate.

President Roosevelt could also write a good letter on the evil of harboring indicted fugitives from justice, but Governer Durbin would not be so prempt to thank him for one of that kind.

those who oppose an ordinance forbidding the cows the privileges of the streets, are disposed to be bull-headed. They are trying the absenteeism dodge.

sure enough. The distillers are talking about sending twenty thousand barrels of whiskey out of that State to Europe.

What greater evidence of prosperity do we need than the fact that the per capita consumption of sugar has increased in this country to seventy-two pounds per

The penitentiary official in Georgia who gists,

cruelly whipped the female convict. is COCODOCOCOOOOOOOOOOO named Allagood, but before the Governor and the Georgia Legislature get through with him he will think he is all bad.

If lynching was ever absolutely justifiable ,and at any time in the least commendable, that time is now at hand in the Immediate neighborhood of the ponitentlary farm near Milledgeville, Ga.

The difference is this: Down South the negro ravisher is lynched. Up North, the whole negro population is mobbed or run out for the crime of the ravisher.

If the astronomers find any more tails hung on to that invisible comet the cross roads politicians will be suspecting it of having octopus designs on the other

duced the salary of its president to the

insignificant figure of \$75,000 per year. The man who buncoed Tillman can afford to make himself known. His picture would sell well.

The protection idea in rural Virginia now applies to the watermelon patch, and is enforced with a shotgun.

clations continue to have a bullish effect on the Virginia chicken market. That industry at Homestead, Pa., is do

ing great things for dear old Scolend. Mr. Schwab's good health will now have

a chance to resume its sway. With a Comment or Two-

It is to be hoped that Georgia will be as prompt to punish the official brutes who tortured a woman convict at Mis-souri is to punish its boodiers.—Raleigh News-Observer.

Not a single one of the thirteen boodlers convicted has yet reached the peniten-tiary. Technicalities and law's delays are knocking all the promptness out of At-torney Folk's good work. Let us hope for better things in the Georgia case.

It is said Cashier Dewey's peculations have been going on for several years. This ought to be impossible, in a woll-managed bank. What's the use of having directors if they don't direct.—Wilmington Stat.

parture of the steed, perhaps.

Speaking of boycotting the tobacco trust, the Friends at their session at High Point went a bow-shot further than any-body else. They say they are not going to use tolerco at all. But then, if none is used, where would the farmer be?—Charlotte News. He will reform and raise peanuts and

cabbage until other trusts bring them un-

It is evident that the South is on the threshold of an industrial development that promises to be the marvel of the age.—Lynchburg Advance.

She is across the threshold and has been in the dining hall of prosperity and industrial development for quite a while.

A Few Foreign Facts.

In Nuremberg, Germany, 500 workmen are employed making lead soldiers and lead toys. They turn out about 100,000 lead soldiers a day.

A large area of coal and petroleum has been discovered in Kootenay, B. C., near the northeast corner of Idaho, and within twenty-five miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On the plea that the currents are uncontrollable and messages are liable to be intercepted, the Australian telegraph authorities have pronounced against the Marconi wireless system.

During the fiscal year 1892 the Canadian government spent nearly \$50,000 in the United States in advertising its jands and promoting emigration from this country, and, by its own figures, each homestender cost it nearly \$10. This does not include the enormous sums spent by the railway companies for the same purpose.

The London Dally News recently published the completed returns of the church census for London. The following are the denominational totals, adding morning and evening attendances together; Established Church, 430,135; Nonconformist churches, 418,225; Roman Catholic Church, 93,572; other services, 62,999; grand total, 1,002,940.

Last year the native church of Figi, with an average church attendance of 94,600, contributed \$25,600 to foreign missions. The first missionaries to these people were nearly all put to death by the fierce natives in 1835.

The Duke of Northumberland is the only man in all England who can leave his own door and ride 100 miles in a straight line on his own land.

Personal and General.

Colonel Peter A. J. Cleary, of the medical department of the army, stationed at San Antoni, Tex. has been promoted to the grade of brigadier-general.

Eight of his nephews were the pall-beaters at the funeral of John Keliher, father of Congressman John A. Keliher, of the Ninth District of Massachusetts, in

Clarence Mackay has pust added a new feature to the park at his place at Harbor Hill, Roslyn. This is a driveway over a mile long, macadamized and guttered, from the house to the lodge.

Another foreign minister has gone to Sayville, L. I., for the season-Chekib Bey, the Minister from Turkey to the United States. The ministers from Guatemala, Peru and the Argentine Republic are also summerins there with their families.

General Thomas N. Waul is dead at Greenville, Tex. He opposed "Sam" Hous-ton for Governor in 1829, and was one of the electors-at-large on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket in 1860. In the Civil War he raised 2,000 troops, which were or-ganized as Waul's Legion.

In Webster county West Virginia, live two remarkable families, Currence Gregory has thirteen sons all over six feet till an all weighins mo or han 180 Pulcids, They will vote the Domocratic ticket. Each hoy owns a farm, Mr. Gregory is still young at 72. His wife does all the housework at 65 vers. The other family is that of Benjamin Hamrick, a near neighbor of the Gregorys. He is six feet five inches tall, and has nine sons, all over six feet tall. They weigh from 15 to 220 pounds. All in this family vote the Republican ticket.

Those Troublesome Islets.

Those Troublesome Islets.

It is not easy to see why such a hue and cry should be raised in England over the grabbing by the United States of a few islands off the coast of fornee. As a matter of fact, the news should be heard here with far more missioned than in England. The acquisition of the remote group of islands, remote group of islands, worthless except for "strategig" purposes and embarrassment in time of peace and embarrassment in time of peace and a new point of attack in time of war. They have been on the map d into thought well enough of their "strategic" importance to go to the trouble of occupying them.—Cleveland Flain Dealer.

The widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea in children and choiera infuntum can always be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. When reduced with cold water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take, which is very important when a medicine must be given to small children. For sale by all druggists,

Half Hour With Virginia Editors. &

The Norfolk Ledger says: Prof. Lang-ley will please keep in mind that Uncle Sam invested that \$50,000 in a ship to navigate the air, not the water. He has a plenty of the latter kind.

The Rockingham Register, which is near the scene of action, says; Mr. Roosevelt is asked to kindly bear in mind that his administration might not have received the endorsement of the Page county Republi-cans had not the Luray postmaster been chairman of the meeting.

charman of the meeting.

The Danville Register mildly puts it thus: We sometimes suspect that the lawabiding negroes do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of exerting themselves to aid in restraining the victous members of their race. They so often profess ignorance where they have knowledge and so sTeld, and even shelter some who are refusees from justice. In no other particular, perhaps, has the peaceable negro more conspicuously failed in the duties of good citizenship.

Referring to the Tenth Senatorial District muddle and the action of the State Democratic Committee thereon, the Roamoke Times says: If not too late, this character of mistake should be rectified, Certainly, hereafter, there is no semblance of excuse for any misconstruction of existing requirements upon the subject—and any fresh violation thereof is a distinct act of party rebellion and should be dealt with as such. However mistaken the State Committee may have been in originally adopting the viva voce method of voting, as long as it stands without repeal or medification, we carnestly advocate its unqualified observance.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: The simple truth of the business is that no civilized people is going to tolerate mob rule for very long, and least of all an Anglo-Saxon geople—the greatest law-givers of the world. A civilized people and a property-holding people will choose despotism rather than license any day in the year-will prefer the tyranny of government to the tyranny of the unbridled and irresponsible mob. The American people are no exception to that rule. If order cannot be maintained by ordinary processes, it will be maintained by artaordinary processes.

The Petersburg Index-Arreol says: It is simply a waste of time and breath to talk about Miles as a possibility for the Democratic nomination for President or Vice-President. The Democratic party could not select a more fatal burden, not even if it took Mr. Bryan again. He could never explain to the South's satisfaction the necessity of the brutal act of putting chains on Jefferson Davis.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Durham Herald says: We do not blame the farmers for being mad about it, but this talk of bringing the trust to terms by a boycott is tomny-rot, and those who are advising them know it.

The Greensboro Telegram, without mentioning the reason, lays down this castiron truth: Southern Democrate have to eat humble pie when it comes to saying who shall and who shall not be nominated for the Presidency, but they will all call a halt when it comes to General Miles. It will save time and trouble to leave him out of the question from the start.

The Greenville Reflector remarks: It is said that the New Bern bank official probably lost all the money he is charged with taking. That being the case he was a chump for running away, as a poor man is better off in a North Carolina jail than at liberty elsewhere.

The Charlotte News says: By all means let the tobacco farmers organize. It takes organization to fight organization. Nevertheless, the organization of one Sinte will avail very little unless there can be cooperation with all the tobacco-growing States. If the principle of competition in buying is to be eliminated, the farmers will have to stop their competition with each other in selling.

The Wilmington Star thinks well of Gorman. It says:

man. It says:

Besides being an adroit politician and a
campaign manager of rare skill. Senator
Gorman has all the honesty, ability and
conservatism necessary for the exalted
position of President of the United States.

The Wilmington Messenger says: We suppose General Miles' ninety-mile ride counterbalances his falling from his horse at the time of the McKinley inauguration ceremonies. By the way, the General says he is not a candidate for communder-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. We recken Roosevelt & Co. would see to it that he was not elected if he were a candidate.

A Newspaper Scoop

Norfolk Public Ledger tells this

The Norfolk Public Ledger tells this interesting story:
Now that Mr. E. B. Chesterman is dead, an incident in his life as a reporter may be related which will show how slart he was at all times for news and how faithfully he served the papers which employed him. When the Danville riot occurred he was sliting in the telegraph office in Richmond, and was soon made acquainted with the principal details of that great uprising. He immediately forwarded the story to the Public Ledger, which was the only newspaper in Virginia that printed an account of the affair the day that it happened. The late Mr. Glennan, who then owned the Virginian, seeing the startling news in the Public Ledger, telegraphed to his correspondent in Richmond, who was employed in the Whig office, for further particulars of the uprising. The Whig was owned by General Mahone and was edited by Mr. W. C. Elam. When Mr. Glennan's dispatch reached the Whig office none of the employed there had beard of the course. comm. When are, Gleman's dispatch reached the Whig office none of the employes there had heard of the occurrence, and as the Richmond State did not publish the news of the riot that evening, the Richmond public knew nothing of it. The first information that the editor of the Whig had of the trouble came from the Norfolk Virginian through the request of Mr. Gleman to his correspondent for ving had of the trouble came from the Norfolk Virghian through the request of dr. Glennan to his correspondent for urther particulars. Later, on several occasions, the Whig insinuated, if it did not citially charge, that the Virghian, of our ity, had previous knowledge that the tot was to occur and that the Virghian as party to a conspiracy. The siertness of Mr. Chesterman in furnishing a Norolk paper with a startling piece of news hat was not generally known in Richtond caused the editor of the Whis to proceed upon a wrong trail, and we doubt the editor of that paper knew at the lime of his death that Mr. Gleunan first eard of this Danville riot through the blumns of the Public Ledger.

A Good Man Nominated.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In view of the situation as recently developed touching the election of a president for the University of Virginia, it is, perhaps, in order to suggests some one for that position whose name has not yet come before the board. During all the discussion of this subject, I have been thinking of a gentleman whose fitness for the office in question appears to be pre-eminent. An alumnus of the University, imbued with a spirit of its best traditions, in the prime of life a vigorous thinker, a scholar of high rank, an orator of recognized ability, and a leader of men. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, is believed to possess every qualification that can be desired for the head of a great university. Of course, he is not a candidate. His modesty forbids the thought of such a thing. He will probably blush to see his name published in connection with this high office. And yet, if it should be conferred upon him unsolicited, I am sure that the Board of Visitors would never have cause to regret their action, but rather to congraints themselves upon a most happy selection.

It is the course, respectfully suggested that the character and qualified.

ongestides themselves upon a y selection.

Is therefore, respectfully suggested the character and qualifications of the character and qualifications of Mitchell be inquired into and consider the selection of the versity at heart. His friends know the can suffer nothing from the cat accurring.

OLD ALUMNUS.

Charles Wesley lay dying, he composed a stanza expressing his thoughts and feelings in the presence of the future, says the Philadelphia Press. He also was a ripe classical scholar, but he wrote in English. He lay very silent for awhite, and then cailed his wife to him to take down these lines, which he dietated:

"In age and feebleness extreme". Who shall a helpless worm redeem?
Jesus, my only hope Thou art,
Strength of my failing flesh and heart;
O could I catch one smile from Thee.
And grop into eternity!"

ROOSEVELT TO DURBIN.

Comment of the Press on the President's Lynch-Law Letter.

New York Sun: Lynching in our country has not any real relation to anarchy or tyranny, as Europeans understand those words. It is not an issue between rich and poor men. There is no more danger

and poor men. There is no more danger of the overthrow of our Constitution than of the crowning of President Reoseveit as king or emperor. This sentence of the letter, therefore, will produce a false impression among Europeans:

"Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny."

be violent alternations of unargury survivanny."
The doings of Judge Lynch in our land are not the forerunners of anarchy, and, therefore, this sentence should have been qualified:
"Mob violence is simply one form of anarchy; and anarchy is now, as it always has been, the handmaiden and forerunner of tyranny.
Again, was it prudent for the President to urge prosecuting officers, magistrates and incremen under forms of judicature. to urge prosecuting officers, maristrates and jurymen under forms of judicature, to "failroad" accused persons to dealt with the celerity which history tells us was used in the days of the "Old Balley" in Lender?

in London? "Medio tutissimus ibis," Mr. Prezident

"Medio tutissimus ibis," Mr. President.

Philadelphia, Press: But there has come in Indiana the aftermath of opposition from the unions whose members (urnlehed so large a proportion of the Evansvilla mob, from those in whom race prejudice is strong, from the respectable who hate a row, from those who riot, who hate respectability.

This opposition daunts weak men. Governor Durbin may by his courage be held clearly a suitable." There is always to discourage civic courage and the courageous execution and protection of the law, the current drift and desire which crops up everywhere to look on lynching as a "necessary evil." The cause, in come cases, is enough to justify almost anything. The evil and lawlessness of lynching will never wholly disappear until the evil which causes it is crushed also.

But as President Doosevelt has reminded all the land by his energetic letter, nothing is necessary but the aw. There are no "necessary but the aw. There are no "necessary is never necessary. The crime of lynching is never one that can be allowed by courts or communities to go "just once."

Atlanta Constitution: The letter of President Roosevelt to Governor Durbin, of Indiana, is filled with common truths of ethics and good government that no right-minded citizen will contest. As an expression of the President's horror of some of the heinous offenses for which men are lynched, of his opposition to lynch law under all circumstances and his design of the courts set to administer justice under the laws of the State, the letter is timely enough and conservative enough intone and phraseology.

The letter, however, might have been better addressed. Governor Durbin does not deserve the distinction the President seeks to confer upon him. He is not a fit Acmarican representative of respect for the laws of the State over which he is governor. On the contrary, he enjoys the evil distinction of violating a guarantee of the national Constitution and the comity of States by refusing to deliver up to a sister State and distinction of the contrary, he enjoys the evil distinction of the matter and further ecomplice. And, in the very matter about which the President to compliments Durbin, the latter refused to deliver the criminal who caused the Evansylle riot to the judge and court saking his person for trial, If this be the sort of governor the President pleads for in more of the States—then God help the country!

help the country!

New York Times: The President has no definite remedy to propose for the evil he exposes and denounces. In reality then is none save in the purification and development of public sentiment, and to this his letter may be expected to continue, It is not a question of Federal legislation. The Federal government can have no jurisdiction in the purely piblic matters of the States. It cannot even enforce upon the States the moral obligation it is itself compelled to Asknowledge to protect the citizens of foreign government. tion it is itself compelled to Neknowledge to protect the citizens of foreign governments in the manner that it centreds that foreign governments shall protect our own within their borders. All the Federal government can do in two the credit is to plead that foreign citizens have the same protection in our courtry as our own, and that the rights of the latter depend on the action of the States and their officials. It is not practicable for the Federal government, Greetly or indirectly, to do anything to suppress lynching, save as it might occur or be threatened in the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The close of the trolley car strike in Waterbury, Conn., was marked by public roloiding. People thronged the street, cheering the labor leaders and the officials of the company with equal fervor. It was a happy occasion—until one examines the bulance sheet.

The strike laxed seven months. It cost Connecticut \$80,000 to call out the militia and check rioting. It cost the union \$18,-

Connecticut \$30,000 to call out the militia and check rioting. It cost the unions \$12,000 and individual workmen much more. 10 cost the company \$200,000 and what the city lost in trade can never he reckoned. It was the direct cause of one murder and of numerous outrages that stained the name of the "land of steady habits."

The trouble began because three men were discharged for drunkenness and on other charges. They do not get their places back. Neither do eight men recently placed on triel for murderous assuit. Of seventy others, sixteen return to work at full pay, fourteen as "trippere" and forty men will be taken on as fast as possible. The seven months' play is a dead loss even to the fortunate sixteen.

is a dead loss even to the fortunate stateen.

The "settlement" settles nothing. It leaves had blood and leads to insult and ansault upon the new employes. The declaration of peace was itself a signal for renewed war. The only question involved—whether the three men were discharged with sufficient cause—is as far from dispassionate adjustment as ever, unless might does make right.

Does striking pay? Is not arbitration preferable?—New York World.

Famous Moated Houses.

Famous Moated Houses.

The moat, which so often surrounded halls and castles in the old days, is now generally dry and filled up, but some remarkable received in the old days, is now generally dry and filled up, but some remarkable received in the control of th

Here's Science.

Here's Science.

All is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the character and qualifications of the third the character and qualifications of the surface of the considered by those who have the good of the University at heart. His friends know that he can suffer nothing from the closest scruthry.

All is, therefore, respectfully suggested the considered the surface of the sull, and thus resulted the surface of the skull, and thus resulted the surface of the sull, and thus resulted the surface of the sull instinct. A clever surface of the sull instinct, and a sulled the surface of the sull instinct. A clever surface of the sull instinct, and the surface of the sull instinct. A clever surface of the sull instinct, and the surface of the surface of the sull instinct. A clever surface of the sull instinct, and the surface of the

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

NEARLY 90 PER CENT

of the goods sold in American retail stores are sold to women.

Not only women's apparel and food supplies. but a very large per cent of men's apparel is purchased by women. Before going to the city

to make their purchases, most women will take up the morning paper and read the advertisements carefully. If they are going to buy dress goods, the dress

goods advertisements especially attract them. If they are going to buy shoes, they look for the shoe advertising. Whatever they are go-

ing to buy they look for in the morning newspa-

If you want their business, tell them about your goods through the columns of The Times-Dispatch, as it goes to thousands of the buying class every day.

ODDS AND ENDS,

All in All.

'All the world does love a lover,
I'm sure of that," said he;
Bees loves me, I discover,
And she's all the world to me."
—Philadelphia Pless.

Noted Jananese Christian.

Hon. Kataoka Kerkichi, of Tokio. Japan, president of the lower house of the Japanese Parliament, is a devout Christian man, and holds meetings in his house, where the principles of Christianity are explained. Tuberculosis. Insurance companies insist that individuals are much more dangerous risks in the matter of tuberculosis if they are twenty pounds under the normal weight than if they are the descendants of families with tuberculosis on both sides of the house, when not intimately associated with those who are actually suffering from tuberculosis.

Radium Rays.

The rays of radium are of three kinds. Those of one class are but feebly penetrating. Another class are negatively charged electrons, moving at a high velocity, like those discovered in Crooke's tube, and a third class are not deflected by a magnet and are highly penetrating, like those of Roestmen.

Consid rable Feathers.

A flock of estrictes at Phoenix, Ariz., now numbers more than 1,000 birds. Their increase is rapid, because a pair, barring accidents, will raise a brood each sum-mer for seventy years. Each pair pro-duces in feathers and eggs about \$30 a wear. Swellest of the Craft.

Owensboro Commandery, Knights Tem-plar, of Owensboro, Ky., conferred the Knight Templar degree on the smallest Mason in the United States, Mr. W. D. Everly, of Island, Ky., the olgen right He is 40 years old and is 39 inches tall. Many Churches. Many Churches.

Ecuador is said to be the most Catholic portion of our globe. There are six Romanist churches or chapels for every thousand of the inhabitants; one acre in every four is church property; one person in every ten is a priest or monk or a nun, and 273 days in the 356 are kept as ecclesisatical days of observance, either as feasts or fasts.

Brami g. "Remember," admonished the reverend gentlemen, "when you begin to notice the mote in your neighbor's eye there is creatly certain to be a beam in your own." "That's right," replied Shnickson, "it makes the average man's whole face beam to find a mote in his neighbor's eye,"—Philadelphia Press.

Chinamen Good Customers.

Back Ag in.

Towns-Aster wrote a poem the other day, and he sent it to the "Hicult Maga-Browne-Yes, I know.
Towne-He's just crazy to see it appear,
Browne-He was crazy when he saw it
appear this morning-in his mail.-Philadelphia Press.

The Two Mileses

The name of Miles may yet become a syionym for strenuousness. Nelson A. rode eighty miles in one day; George W. issued the lengthiest address of its kind on record "to the people of Virginia."—Newport News Press. Tillman as a Drawing Card,

The Chautauqua managers are achibiting Senator Tillman to Western audiences chiefly as a natural cuttosity. People gather to see the wild man from South Carolina, just as they once flocked to see the wild man from Borneo.—Kansas City Journal. THE STREET WAS ASSESSED.

Woodward & Son. HARDWOODS, MAHOGANY,

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE. Rough and Dressed,

Yards Covering Seven Acres. Main Office-Ninth & Arch Sts.,